

CMC Text-based messages environment types

Erika Lombart

UCL, ILC, Cental

Erika.lombart@uclouvain.be

1. Web 2.0 and TBCMC

Web 2.0, also known as *participative web* or *social web* (Mangenot and Soubrié, 2015 : 3), is characterized by digital contents easy to generate thanks to new technologies everybody can easily have access to, the key place of social activities (Levin et Bryan, 2008) and computer mediated communication (CMC, December, 1997). Within CMC stands text-based CMC (TBCMC) which includes written messages generally short-lived, quickly prepared, rarely or briefly reviewed and defined by their technological environment (Paveau, 2013). Although this list might quickly become obsolete considering technology moves fast, we currently have 9 TBCMC environments: blog, forum, social network, wiki, comments section on informative or commercial sites, SMS, instant messaging, chat and email.

The purpose of this contribution is to classify each environment according to its communication specificities upon 3 criteria: communication function, communication type and type of responses.

2. Criteria selection

2.1 Communication purpose

The approach here is based on the structuralism field with Jakobson's communication functions (1960) highlighting the 6 factors of an effective verbal communication: the sender (emotive), the context (referential), the message (poetic), the channel (phatic), the code (metalingual) and the receiver (conative). If TBCMC environments can host messages with different functions and are flexible, they also present particularities that allow the production of certain content types.

2.2 Number of participants

Some messages are part of mass communication and don't have any specific receiver. They belong to media communication (Kerbrat-Orecchioni, 2003). Other ones involve 2 p or more. They are part of mediated communication.

2.3 Synchronicity

TBCMC messages can stand as comments or be part of a dialogical exchange. As comments, messages are just the expression of a feeling or a point of view. No response is expected, although sometimes an unexpected one is received. As part of a dialog, messages can be asynchronous or quasi-synchronous. The first ones ask for a delayed answer and the second ones are part of an exchange in real time but don't give the receiver access to their production as a vocal message would do (Garcia and Jacobs, 1999).

3. Categorization

Message Type	Communication Function	Communication Type	Response Type: Comment/ Quasi-synchronous Dialogue/Asynchronous Dialogue
Public Blog	Referential /Emotive /Conative	Mass Communication	Comment
Discussion Forum (Free access)	Referential/ Emotive /Conative /Phatic	Mass Communication/More than 2 interlocutors	Asynchronous Dialogue
Social Network	Conative /Emotive /Referential	More than 2 interlocutors	Comment
Comment Section	Emotive /Conative /Referential	Mass Communication/More than 2 interlocutors	Asynchronous Dialogue
SMS	Emotive /Conative /Referential /Phatic	2 interlocutors and more	Asynchronous Dialogue
Instant Messaging	Emotive /Conative /Referential /Phatic	2 interlocutors and more	Quasi-Synchronous Dialogue
Chat	Emotive /Conative /Referential /Phatic	More than 2 interlocutors	Quasi-Synchronous Dialogue
Email	Referential /Emotive /Conative	2 interlocutors and more	Asynchronous Dialogue
Wiki	Referential	Mass Communication	Comment

Table 1. TBCMC environments overview table

4. References

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